

ments were made by McCoy with clerks in the office of Commissioner Kramer to obtain what are known as basic permits for persons who proposed to take a part in the illegal liquor traffic. It is necessary to obtain one of these permits before the specific withdrawal permits, by means of which liquor can be taken out of the warehouses, can be issued. McQuillan said that \$2,500 frequently has been offered for one of these basic permits.

The missing clerk, Mrs. Castillo, lives at 1973 Vyse avenue, The Bronx. She was in charge of the incoming mail in Mr. O'Connor's office.

Irene E. Richardson, the clerk in the Washington office who is named in the charges under which McCoy was arrested, is said to have told agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue something of the way in which connections were established between the New York office and the office of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner. According to Chief McQuillan she has confessed to having received a bribe of \$100.

Detective Bureau Raided.

At the request of Prohibition Director Richardson of Chicago enforcement agents on the staff of Dan J. Chapin raided the offices of the Shea & Chapin Detective Bureau yesterday. John E. Shea was arrested in Chicago Monday under suspicion of being connected with another whiskey ring which has been operating from there and which is said to include a representative in Congress among its members. Shea was a partner of Frank J. Farley until about two weeks ago. The raid disclosed nothing of an incriminating nature.

A searching investigation into New Jersey's prohibition offices was launched yesterday at a conference between B. W. Anderson, a United States attorney attached to the staff of Commissioner Kramer; Harry Sands, a special prohibition investigator stationed at Philadelphia, and Roland Munroe, counsel for the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League.

After the conference Mr. Munroe said that the investigation would be directed first against enforcement and revenue agents. "We are going into the whole situation," he said, "it is a rotten one, and we are going to investigate many men who are not doing their duty."

PHILADELPHIA FINDS RUM CURB MARKET LINK

Deliveries Guaranteed When Sales Are Arranged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—State prohibition enforcement officials announced today that they were investigating an alleged "bootleggers' trust," or whiskey combine, with headquarters in the heart of the Philadelphia financial district, which is doing a wholesale business in fraudulent permits for withdrawal of whiskey from bond.

It is charged that the combine maintains a "curb market" such as those recently exposed in New York and Chicago, and that it works in collusion with certain distillers. It is maintained also that while the regular procedure for withdrawals takes some time because of the official "red tape," the combine makes sales and guarantees immediate deliveries. The operators, it is said, are charging \$7.50 a gallon for alcohol.

Federal authorities declared that the combine was linked with a tremendous illegal organization which operates in New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

ORDERS BREWERS TO COURT.

Judge Landis Continues Cases of Sixty Saloon Keepers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Judge Keneas M. Landis today continued indefinitely the cases of sixty saloon keepers charged with selling 4 per cent. beer and directed the Government to file the evidence which made the liquor and bring them into court.

"How about these fellows that are making real beer?" the judge demanded. "The brewers should be brought into court. I want to know if it is being made in Chicago. Where is all this 4 per cent. stuff coming from?"

BREAKS BOOZE FINE RECORD.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—Municipal Judge Francis B. Stevens today set a new high record of fines for liquor violators here when he fined Julius Jenda \$2,000 and costs for violating the State liquor law. Jenda had been convicted of liquor law violation on two previous occasions.

FINED FOR CRITICISING Hylan and Enright

Culprit Also Hears Administration Extolled by Magistrate

For casting aspersions upon the administrations of Mayor John F. Hylan and Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright Edgar Contois, an automobile salesman of 1246 Pacific street, Brooklyn, was fined \$25 yesterday in Tombs Court.

Patrolman Louis Hoffman said Contois was disorderly at South Ferry last Sunday and when placed under arrest made the alleged critical remarks.

"I will not allow any citizen to vilify a public officer," said Magistrate Tobias, "including the Mayor of the city of New York."

He is Mayor and the people elected him. If decent respect was not required on the part of the people for those in authority such a condition would bring anarchy."

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MOONSHINE GIFT SNIFFED IN SUSIE'S PROMOTION

Principal Reardon, However, Insists It Was Cigars, Not Whiskey, That Girl's Brother Sent to Him From Drug Store.

The promotion of Susie Gullio, 13 years old, from Grade 7-A to Grade 8-A in Public School 23, Mulberry and Bayard streets, has caused a great stir.

Susie went to school one morning with a package, according to the story told to William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools, who has called for an investigation of the merits of Susie's promotion. She told the teacher that her brother, Salvatore, had asked her to give it to the principal, Joseph Reardon. Reardon has taught in the Mulberry school district eighteen years and resides at 438 West Forty-seventh street.

"What's in the package?" chorused Susie's schoolmates.

"Moonshine," was Susie's reply.

Some one complained and the Superintendent of Schools took cognizance of the complaint. When he questioned Susie she said she did not really know what was in the package when she took it to school and gave her startling answer just because it came into her head. Salvatore, who is a druggist and has been a friend of the principal ever

since he was graduated from Reardon's school more than ten years ago, declared the package was a gift of a box of cigars, according to Supt. Ettinger.

Mr. Ettinger has referred to C. E. McLeary, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, the question of whether Reardon "exceeded his executive authority" in promoting Susie. McLeary will conduct an inquiry. Mr. Ettinger said the promotion came at an irregular time in the year.

"Susie was promoted because she was extremely bright," said Principal Reardon yesterday. "Her advancement, of course, was solely the result of personal merit. There was nothing unusual about it. Some thirty others were advanced at this time."

"I have known Salvatore a good many years, and I accepted his gift because he is an old friend of mine. Any statement that the gift was other than it was—a box of cigars—or that the gift and the promotion were recalled is wholly untrue."

Reardon says Susie was promoted in October. The box of cigars was received some time later, according to Reardon.

DRY ENFORCEMENT INQUIRY PROPOSED

Congressional Investigation Sought in Bill Offered by Volk of New York.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.

The killing of Monk Eastman by Prohibition Agent Jeremiah Bohan in New York Christmas morning will be one phase of a Congressional investigation of the enforcement of the Federal prohibition laws if the House adopts a resolution introduced today by Representative Volk (N. Y.). Mr. Volk thinks Congress should ascertain why men who participate in drinking parties should be employed as prohibition agents.

Mr. Volk's resolution declares enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment has been carried on in such a manner as to become a public scandal, and that Government departments charged with enforcing the dry laws have become involved in accusations of graft and "even murder."

A committee of nine Representatives under the terms of the resolution would make the inquiry and recommend by June 15 such remedial legislation as it deemed necessary.

"The legitimate user of alcohol is being made subject to graft and extortion of all kinds," said Mr. Volk, "while the illegitimate user is getting away with everything."

The killing of Monk Eastman by Jeremiah Bohan, prohibition agent, in New York a few days ago after a drinking party in which the dry agent participated, is one of many cases strongly showing the necessity for a thorough investigation of the operation of the prohibition field forces.

"The Bayonne, N. J., case in which prohibition agent McQuillan, a relative of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, was found slain on the beach, is another instance adding to the demand for a probe."

PAINT PAIL BOOZE DEADLY.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Mixing moonshine mash in a paint pail almost caused the death of eight men who drank the concoction. It was learned today. For several days the drinkers were at the point of death at the City Hospital and three of them were still so ill today that they could not appear to answer charges of drunkenness.

They had been treated for wood alcohol poisoning until one of them said he had mixed the liquor in a paint pail. With a change of treatment their condition improved.

AIRMEN IN CARIBBEAN FLASH THEIR TROUBLES

Wireless to San Diego Tells of Accident.

San Diego, Jan. 5.—The first wireless ever flashed here concerning aviators in the Caribbean Sea were received here today and told of the serious troubles which three P-T-L seaplanes had in a flight along the east coast of South America.

According to the reports received at the North Island naval air station the three machines started from Coco Solo Canal Zone. One, No. 4293, landed near Provenzi Island and, hampered by engine trouble, reached Cartagena, Colombia. No. 4294 was forced to alight in a rough sea and was picked up by the United States destroyer McCormick, bound from Philadelphia to San Diego. The McCormick took the plane in tow to Cartagena. None of the naval aviators was hurt, the report said.

The seaplane squadron, which is making the flight from San Diego to the Panama Canal, will continue on its way from Bandera Bay, Mexico, at 7:30 A. M. to-morrow, according to reports at North Island. No word of any serious trouble has been received here from the fourteen machines.

\$6 A TON PROFIT ON COAL BAKER BOUGHT

Purchase Was Made Under Stress of Need to Keep III Soldiers Warm.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.

A total of 765,252 tons of bituminous coal was purchased by the War Department at prices nearly \$6 a ton more than its cost of production, it was testified today by Col. G. P. Barney, purchasing agent of the War Department, before the special Senate Committee now investigating coal profiteering.

According to estimates in the hands of the committee the cost of production was \$2.10, while the average price paid a ton, including freight, was a little less than \$8.

Part of these purchases, as testimony already has developed, were made through Col. D. B. Wentz, president of the National Coal Association, who was paid a commission of fifty cents a ton on coal he bought. His testimony was that he purchased about 150,000 tons under a contract. Col. Barney scaled this amount to-day to about 62,000 tons up to November 30.

The committee sought to learn who got the remaining profits, but this information Col. Barney was unable to furnish. The committee intends to get that information, if possible, from other witnesses. Testimony disclosed that the reason for large purchases of spot coal in open market by the department was because of a fear on the part of the Secretary of War that they would be unable to obtain coal for heating quarters of soldiers in barracks. The Secretary was advised to commander coal as it is said was done by the Navy Department, but refused.

A marked discrepancy developed between the testimony of Col. Wentz and Col. Barney. Col. Wentz told the committee in former hearings that he had advised the department not to buy coal in the open market. Col. Barney would not substantiate this and said the only suggestion of that sort was made by Col. C. B. Crusan, an agent of the Wentz company, who only advised them not to buy coal for storage.

Col. Barney testified further that the Wentz company through Col. Crusan solicited the contract for purchase of the coal desired by the War Department, urging at the same time that the contract contain immunity from prosecution under the Lever act for profiteering. The commission of 50 cents a ton, witness said, was reduced later by the Wentz company to 25 cents a ton.

Col. Barney said the was about the case, but that the department had bought more cheaply than others who bought spot coal in the open market. He estimated the price to the department was from 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. lower than other purchasers were forced to pay.

The contract with Col. Wentz stipulated the price was not to exceed \$11 a ton. Members of the committee to-day suggested that this made it possible for an abnormal price to be charged. Col. Barney said the understanding was that the coal was to be bought at the best price possible.

"What I should like to know," interrupted Senator Kenyon (Iowa), "is where the profit went. The coal cost \$3.10 to mine and cost the War Department \$10 a ton. Who got it?"

"I do not know and I had no means of investigating," replied Col. Barney.

553,295 PAY NINE DUES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—All records for paid up membership in the United Mine Workers of America are broken in December, when 553,295 workers met their dues, according to a statement made at the organization's headquarters here today.

SENATORS DENOUNCE INAUGURAL ROBBERY

Would Punish Profiteers in Lodgings and Seats on Stand for Parade.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.

Profiteering landlords, hotelkeepers and dealers in tickets for seats at the coming inaugural parade were threatened in the Senate to-day with heavy penalties imposed by Congress. The wrath of many Senators against prospective profiteers was given unlimited expression during debate over the resolution of Senator Knox (Pa.), chairman of the inaugural committee for a \$50,000 appropriation to pay the Government's expenses incident to the administration of the oath of office to the incoming President. An amendment proposed by Senator Norris (Neb.) to cut the appropriation to \$10,000 was defeated, 43 to 8, and the resolution as drawn was adopted.

Sensors who had been urging a halt on heavy expenditures, whether by the Government or private individuals, and a return to simpler inaugural ceremonies then turned their attention to proposing legislation to limit the cost to the people who come to see the spectacle. Senator Jones (Wash.) proposed to amend the Knox resolution by incorporating a prohibition against the erection of stands to seat spectators along the avenue, and thus to discourage the high cost of seats.

Senator Lenroot (Wis.) inveighed against the proposal that a dance for the "peasantry" be given in front of the Capitol while the "aristocracy" danced in the Pension Building.

Senator McCumber introduced a bill penalizing any increase in rates of hotels and boarding houses above rates in effect January 1. Attempts to have the Knox resolution made the vehicle for these proposals failed. At the same time those who objected promised to vote for such a measure if they were considered as separate bills, and it was

finally agreed that this will be done as soon as the Senate District Committee can report the measure to the Senate.

In suggesting limitation on living costs Senator McCumber commended the suggestion of Senator New that additional police protection be given to inauguration visitors against sneak thieves and robbers.

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\$85 to \$100	MEN'S SUITS	Reduced to	\$63
\$105 to \$115	MEN'S SUITS	Reduced to	\$73
\$60 and \$65	OVERCOATS	Reduced to	\$48
\$70 and \$75	OVERCOATS	Reduced to	\$58
\$80 to \$100	OVERCOATS	Reduced to	\$68

\$110 Evening Dress Suits (Coats & Trousers) Reduced to \$75

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